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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/524,203

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EXAMINER

TIMORY, KABIR A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2611

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08/28/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/524,203	Applicant(s) OZEKI ET AL.	
	Examiner KABIR A. TIMORY	Art Unit 2611	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 June 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. This office action is in response to the amendment filed on 06/17/2009. Claims 1-10 are pending in this application and have been considered below.
2. Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn.
3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 have been considered but are moot in view of new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Objections

4. Claim 7 is objected to because of the following informalities:
In claim 7, lines 2-3: replace "**the frequency converter**" with **--a frequency converter--**.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

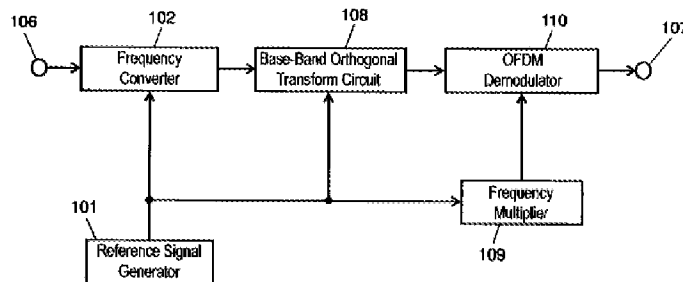
5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (AAPA) (figure 5, specification, page 1, lines 10-27, and page 2, lines 1-2) in view of Paneth et al. (US 4862107).

FIG. 5



Regarding claim 1:

As shown in figure 5, AAPA a digital signal receiver comprising:

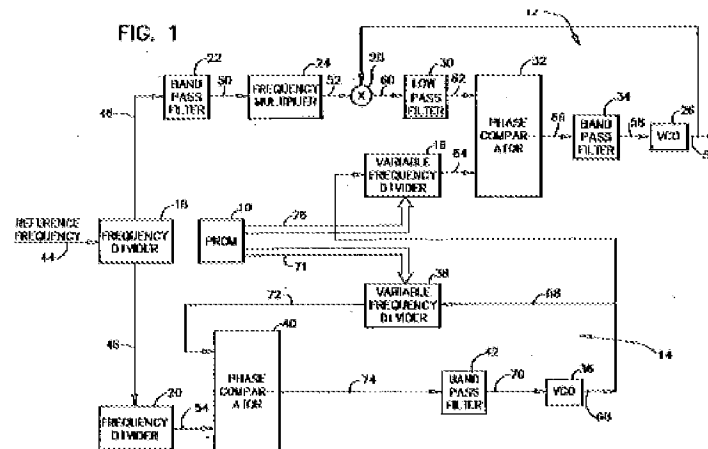
- a reference signal generator (**101 in figure 5**) for generating a first reference signal (**specification, page 1, lines 10-27, and page 2, lines 1-2**);
- a base band transform circuit (**108 in figure 5**) for converting a first high-frequency signal with digital modulation into a base band signal with using the first reference signal (**specification, page 1, lines 10-27, and page 2, lines 1-2**); and
- a digital demodulator (**110 in figure 5**) to demodulate a signal output from the base band transform circuit with using the signal output from the frequency multiplier as a reference signal (**specification, page 1, lines 10-27, and page 2, lines 1-2**);

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- wherein the first reference signal is generated independent of the signal output of the frequency multiplier **(signal generator of figure 5 (AAPA) illustrates the same configuration as figure 1 and 3 of the instant application. Therefore, the examiner is interpreting that the first reference signal is generated independent of the signal output of the frequency multiplier) (101 in figure 5).**

AAPA et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching a frequency divider to divide a frequency of the first reference signal; a frequency multiplier wherein an output frequency of the frequency multiplier is a product of a multiplicand value which is the divided frequency of the first reference signal produced by the frequency divider and a multiplier value of the frequency multiplier.

However, Paneth et al. in the same field of endeavor teaches a frequency divider **(18 in figure 1)** to divide a frequency of the first reference signal **(44 in figure 1)**; a frequency multiplier **(24 in figure 1)** wherein an output frequency of the frequency multiplier **(52 in figure 1)** is a product of a multiplicand value **(multiplying the frequency of the signal by nine is interpreted to be the multiplicand value)** which is the divided frequency of the first reference signal **(44 in figure 1)** produced by the frequency divider **(18 in figure 1)** and a multiplier value **(multiplying the frequency of the signal by nine is interpreted to be the multiplicand value)** of the frequency multiplier **(24 in figure 1) (col 3, lines 10-29).**



Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a frequency divider at the input of a frequency multiplier as taught by Paneth et al. to combine and modify the system and method of (AAPA) in order to divided signal at a predetermined frequency and to provide a frequency reference signal at a predetermined frequency.

Regarding claim 2:

AAPA et al. further discloses a frequency converter (102 in figure 5) for receiving a second high-frequency signal modulated by the digital signal and converting a frequency of the second high-frequency signal to generate the first high-frequency signal (specification, page 1, lines 10-27, and page 2, lines 1-2).

Regarding claim 3:

AAPA et al. further discloses wherein the frequency converter converts the second high-frequency signal into the first high-frequency signal with using the first reference signal **(specification, page 1, lines 10-27, and page 2, lines 1-2)**.

Regarding claim 4:

AAPA et al. further discloses wherein the first high-frequency signal is modulated by the digital signal by Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing system **(110 in figure 5)**, and the digital demodulator comprises an Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing demodulator **(specification, page 1, lines 10-27, and page 2, lines 1-2)**.

Regarding claim 5:

AAPA et al. further discloses wherein the base band transform circuit comprises an orthogonal base band transform circuit **(108 in figure 5)** operable to convert the first high-frequency signal into a first base band signal and a second base band signal orthogonal each other and output the first base band signal and the second base band signal **(specification, page 1, lines 10-27, and page 2, lines 1-2)**.

Regarding claim 6:

AAPA et al. further discloses wherein the orthogonal base band transform circuit includes a 90°-phase shifter for shifting a phase of the first reference signal by 90 degrees **(base-band orthogonal transform circuit is interpreted to generate signal which are shifted 90 degree from each other such as I and Q signal) (108 in figure 5)**, a first mixer **(102 in figure 5)** for mixing the first reference signal with the first high-frequency signal to convert the first high-frequency signal into the first base band signal, and a second mixer **(108 in figure 5)** for mixing the second reference signal with the first high-frequency signal to convert the first high-frequency signal into the second base band signal **(specification, page 1, lines 10-27, and page 2, lines 1-2)**.

Regarding claim 7:

AAPA et al. discloses all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching a device including at least one of the base band transform circuit **(108 in figure 5)** and the frequency converter **(102 in figure 5)**.

However, Paneth et al. in the same field of endeavor teaches a device including the frequency divider **(18 in figure 1)**.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a frequency divider as taught by Paneth et al. to combine and modify the system and method of (AAPA) in order to divided signal at a predetermined frequency.

Regarding claim 8:

AAPA et al. further discloses a device including the digital demodulator **(110 in figure 5)** and the frequency multiplier **(109 in figure 5)**.

Regarding claim 9:

AAPA et al. and Park et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described above except for specifically teaching a low-pass filter for receiving a signal output from the frequency divider and outputting a signal to the frequency multiplier.

However, Paneth et al. in the same field of endeavor teaches a low-pass filter **(22 in figure 1)** for receiving a signal output from the frequency divider **(18 in figure 1)** and outputting a signal to the frequency multiplier **(24 in figure 1)**. *Although, block 22 of figure 1 shows band pass filter, however, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skilled in art to substitute the band pass filter with a low-pass filter to obtain a predictable result.* Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

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made to use the filter as taught by Paneth et al. to combine and modify the system and method of (AAPA) in order to minimize phase noise and electronic noise of the system (see col 1, lines 50-53).

Regarding claim 10:

(AAPA) further discloses a further device including the digital demodulator **(110 in figure 5)** and the frequency multiplier **(109 in figure 5)**.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- **Park et al. (US 5387913) disclose a receiver with digital tuning and method therefor.**

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KABIR A. TIMORY whose telephone number is (571)270-1674. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30 AM - 3:00 PM Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Shuwang Liu can be reached on 571-272-3036. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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/Kabir A Timory/

Examiner, Art Unit 2611

/Shuwang Liu/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2611